The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863. NO. 26.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 3.	*Large Hotel,* "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* (to run by steam or hand.)	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* " (to run by steam or hand.)	30,00

Nos. 2½. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry: except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pension, justice which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full Jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863—1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

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PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

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☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER, Sept16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862—1y.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 15, 1863

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINN'S.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Our Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS 53D PA. VOLS., *Camp near Brandy Station, Va.,* December 8, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—The army of the Potomac has made another of its grand movements. There has perhaps not been as much accomplished as some desired, yet we have no doubt that all was accomplished for which the move was intended. On the morning of the 26th of November we received orders to march at daylight, and at the appointed time were on our way. Our corps, the second, crossed the Rapidan at Germana ford. The pontoons not being thrown across the river as soon as desired, the 1st and 4th brigades of the 1st division forded the river. The water being waist deep and very cold made it exceedingly uncomfortable for the men during the night, yet you scarcely ever hear any complaining in this army, and consequently nothing was said. On the morning of the 27th we left the plank road and took the direction of Robertson's Taverns where the enemy was found drawn up in line of battle ready to receive us. Continual skirmishing was kept up during the remainder of the day, in which a considerable number were wounded in the 3d division.

On the morning of the 28th the enemy was found to have fallen back.—Our corps immediately followed them, *and found them strongly posted on a* high range of hills some two miles from the Taverns.

On the morning of the 29th the second corps was taken from the centre and moved to the extreme left which had heretofore been held by the 5th corps and Gregg's division of Cavalry. When we arrived on the plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, skirmishers of the 1st and 4th brigades were immediately thrown out and the whole corps advanced. At about 3 o'clock we came upon the enemy very strongly posted on a range of hills The left was fully as hard to carry by assault as the centre, which, no doubt, accounts for hesitancy which General Warren had, for ordering a general assault. As soon as the enemy saw our skirmishers advancing they opened on them with several batteries. The skirmishers of the enemy were, however, driven back to within a few hundred yards of their rifle-pits and batteries. The skirmishing continued pretty severely until late at night. In this skirmish, Sergt. Henry B. Geissinger and private Oliver Lease of Company C, 53d Penna. Vols., from Huntingdon county, were severely wounded. With the 29th most of the skirmishing along the entire line ceased

On the morning of the 30th a general assault was to have been made on the enemy's works on our left, but it was given up for reasons which your readers have no doubt long since heard.

On December 1st we were engaged in building breastworks, which in our army augurs well for a retrograde movement. At about 10 o'clock on the night of the 1st the order to pack up came along the line. Everyone knew what it meant and soon all stood ready with knapsack on the back and rifle in hand. Then commenced one of those long tiresome night marches, which wears out men more than hard fighting. All night long and the next day till sundown, we marched through mud and woods; crossing the river this time at Gold Mine ford. Arriving at our old camping ground, tents were soon put up and a fire made in the old fire places, a good supper cooked and ate, and all lay down to take a good rest, the first we had for a week.

This move of the army has been made, and a great many cannot see why it was made, or why we did not have a general engagement when we were across the river. This question we are not able to answer, but we have not the least doubt but what General Meade knew what he was doing and why he did not engage the enemy.—Newspaper correspondents of some of the New York papers are already commencing to raise a great howl against General Meade for not attacking the enemy. Why is it that our Generals must always be slandered by these men? Is it possible that our Generals must be removed when they do something that does not please these men? They declare that General Meade had "well matured plans to go to Richmond" and being he did not go, must he on that account be removed, as they think he should, and will be? How do these men know that General Meade had intended to go to Richmond when he started? If General Meade told them so, then we must be greatly mistaken in the General, because we think he generally keeps his own counsels. We have not the least doubt that Gen. Meade would have gone to Richmond if he saw that it was possible to break the enemy's lines; but we have more confidence in General Meade than to *think that he did not know the strength* of the enemy, and what he could do with the number of men at his disposal. Supposing General Warren would have made a charge with the 28,000 men then at his disposal, against Gen Hill who was said to have 25,000 men strongly entrenched. General Warren made calculations how far he would have to charge, the number of shots the enemy could fire in the time he was making the charge, and consequently the number of men he would lose. General Warren was confident he could carry the first line of works with the loss of ten thousand men; while the enemy would lose comparatively nothing. He would then have had to fight 25,000 men with 18,000, while three miles to the rear the enemy had another line of works stronger than the first. Who that has the good of his country and the welfare of the army at heart can blame our Generals for not making this assault?—What would these war-hounds have said if General Meade had been defeated? Then they would have had him removed immediately, we suppose.—The country can ill afford to lose a battle at this time or have the army unnecessarily slaughtered. Let the men who raise such a howl take a musket and swell our ranks, and we will take Richmond by superior number, which is the only way by which it can ever be taken.

These same men are urging a vigorous winter campaign. This is just as impossible as anything can be in the world. We agree with them that something should be done to end the war as soon as possible, but a winter campaign is utterly impossible. It is not near so cold now as it will be when the winter commences in good earnest, yet a number of men froze on the skirmish lines in the late move. If these men were compelled to lay on the picket line without a fire, not daring to raise their heads, unless a ball from the rifle of some rebel sharpshooter came unco mfortably close to their cranium, they would give up their favorite idea of winter campaigning.—Yet this is not as great a consideration, as how we should get supplies up for the troops, and get our heavy trains of artillery with us. Even in this late move, after a day's rain we could hardly get the artillery through the mud, while at the same time we had a good road compared with many or indeed most of them in this country.

When we came back to our old camp it was almost impossible to get rations from Brandy Station a distance of two miles. Consequently, the whole corps was put to work to make a new road. If the roads are so bad now, how will they be in mid-winter? This war would have long since been ended if paper battles could have given us victories. Some ill-affected men, half Copperhead, and the other half something else, sit back, with their feet cocked up, and dictate to our Generals how they must act. They tell of victories that might have been won, and of defeats that might have been avoided, while in truth they were, perhaps, not within ten miles of the scene of operations. They can fight mighty battles on paper, but hate most abominably to hear a shell singing through the air. Let these men keep quiet.—If our Generals are not able to do the work, we have indeed poor hopes of ever having it done by their aid. If there is any removing of Generals to be done, we have no doubt President Lincoln's judgment will be sufficient to see when it shall be done, without their assistance.

The troops have all moved their camps, and are now putting up comfortable quarters. The weather is getting very cold.

The enemy is quiet on the south side of the Rapidan. They crossed a small force a few days ago to reconnoitre our position, but were quickly driven back by our cavalry. Our cavalry do picket duty on the Rapidan, so that all the movements of the enemy will be strictly watched. We have no idea that Genl. Lee will attempt any movement against this army. We think he will remain quiet in his winter quarters. PILUM.

☞ There are seventy thousand kernels of corn in a bushel; two hundred and fifty-four thousand apple seeds in a bushel; and over fourteen thousand seeds in an ounce of tobacco.

☞ If you want nice Albums call at Lewis' Book Store.

A View of the South as it is.

The exhausted condition of the States in rebellion, and their utter inability to long maintain the struggle upon which they madly ventured, is strongly exhibited in a letter from a lady "whose name would guarantee at once her patriotism and her truthfulness," which appears in the *World* this morning.—The lady, it is stated in the *World*, has spent a year in the most prosperous and wealthy part of Alabama, and her statements are the results of her own immediate observations, extending not merely over Alabama, but throughout other States in which she was permitted to travel. Of all these States she writes: "Their desolation beggars description, destitution is everywhere; men that were worth hundreds of thousands are reduced to utter poverty. As for the luxuries of life formerly so abundant in the South, there are none. Persons formerly the wealthiest have nothing to sustain life but what the country affords, and not enough of that, for by impressment it is taken from them for the army. Their garments, even their shoes, the families have to make themselves; they spin, weave and dye their cotton, and homespun clothes rich and poor. Tea, coffee and sugar are not to be had; milk and water are *the only beverages; Indian corn* is their principal food." This, as a picture of the retribution which has overtaken rebel passion and slaveholding treason, is in itself sufficiently conclusive and terrible, but the writer does not stop here.—Not only is society compelled to fall back upon the rude appliances and barbaric life of the dark ages, but even the domestic condition, the fountain head of life in the State, has ceased to exist. "The families," says this writer, "are broken up and ruined.—You seldom meet with a male inhabitant, and if you do he is either infirm or a cripple.

A large part of the male population are killed in battle, many more crippled for life-time; many patriotic Union men died of a broken heart. What remain are in the army or in the employment of the Government. Nevertheless, press-gangs cross the country in all directions in search of men for the army. All ties of social life are completely dissolved. No courts of justice and equity are held—justice is meted out by the military. Universities, colleges, and schools, are all suspended. The country in many places, resembles a wilderness. Wherever the armies march there everything is ruined—the crops destroyed; fences burned; trees cut down; domestic animals killed, stolen, or taken for the army.'

Truly this is a terrible picture. The fiery sweep of Attila left in its track no greater desolation than this rebellion has bequeathed to every State, every town, every acre upon which it has set its foot. Yet these are the horrors which our Vallandighams and Seymours and Woodwardites are willing, if not anxious, to bring upon every northern community in vengeance for our refusal to accept them as expositors of our determined thought and purpose.

One other significant remark is made in the letter from which we have quoted, namely, that "the southern people have little hope of success." Those among us who insist that the rebellion is still sustained by the hope of triumph will find in this statement from one whose eyes have seen whereof she writes, ample food for reflection.—*N. Y. Post.*

Why the Late Campaign of Meade's Army Failed.

For some time the public has been waiting for an explanation of the failure of the late campaign of the Army of the Potomac. A correspondent of the *N. Y. Times*, who is editorially endorsed as having the highest sources of information, has furnished such a statement, which appears to be truthful in the main. He states that before the late advance General Lee's forces numbered about 50,000 men, while General Meade's army probably outnumbered Lee's. On the 24th ult. (Tuesday) Meade ordered the advance, but a rain-storm prevented any movement until Thursday, the 26th. At dawn of the latter day the march began, and nightfall found all the corps, save the First, across the Rapidan.—The First Corps would have crossed that night had it not been that delay on the part of the rest of the army had blocked up the roads near the fords, thus making them impudent for the First Corps to follow closely. On Friday morning the entire force was on the south side of the Rapidan, and under the sternest orders, as to speed, the different corps were pushed forward, General Meade hoping to make up by haste for the delay in crossing. According to the *Times* the Third Corps, under General French, was responsible for the various delays, inasmuch as it took the wrong road twice, and then the commander had to send its artillery around by a ford different from that at which the corps crossed.—"Again under way, it had not advanced far before it had the misfortune to take the wrong road which passed too far to the right, and of meeting Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, which force held it in check, and again delayed its progress, while it enabled Ewell to concentrate rapidly the remainder of his corps on the old turnpike road leading from Robertson's Tavern toward Mine Run, thus preventing the advance of Warren.—Scarcely was it out of this mishap before it again mistook the road, and night coming on found it two or three miles distant from the 2d Corps."

To repair the delay, Gen. Meade directed the 1st Corps, under General Newton, to come to the support of the 2d Corps, under Warren, which was then nearest the enemy; but Newton could not reach the ground till night, and the fighting of the day was over. In the meantime all the corps, save the 3d, had arrived at the designated positions. The next morning (Saturday) it was found that the enemy had abandoned his line of defence before the 2d corps, and had fallen back to the south side of Mine Run. Their second line of defence extended along *a prominent range or series of hills* for a distance of six or eight miles. This series of hills formed all the angles of a complete fortification, and comprised the essential elements of a fortress.—The centre of the line presented four or five well-defined facings of unequal length, occupying a space of more than 3,000 yards, with such angles of defence that the fire of the enemy was able to enfilade every avenue of approach, while his right and left flanks were not less protected. Stretched immediately in the rear and on the *flanks of his position was a dense forest* of heavy timber. About 1,200 yards in front of his line was Mine Run—a stream of no great width, but difficult for infantry to cross, from the marshy ground and dense undergrowth of stunted timber with which it was frequently flanked on either side, as well from the abrupt character of its banks In addition to these natural defences, the enemy had felled in front of a large extent of his position a thick growth of pine, as an abattis, while he had also thrown up earthworks of great strength along his entire line. Thus the position was much stronger than ours at Gettysburg, and much more formidable than the enemy's at Fredericksburg.

General Meade was anxious to attack on Saturday or on Sunday, but not until Monday could the engagement be ordered. General Warren, who had been transferred from the centre to the extreme left, reconnoitered the enemy's position and declared he could carry it. General Meade, on hearing this report, strengthened Warren by giving him in all 28,000 men, and the dispositions for an attack were made. The close of the story is thus narrated:

"Early Monday morning, the army was under arms, waiting impatiently for the signal gun. At last the sound of Sedgwick's cannon came rolling along the line, when the entire artillery of the right and centre opened upon the works of the enemy. But not a sound came from Warren—not a gun was heard on the left. Is the army again to be disappointed? Yes. Upon a more careful and thorough examination of the enemy's works, without consulting with General Meade—without consulting with a single officer—but assuming the entire responsibility, General Warren decided not to attack. He immediately reported to General Meade the reasons for his failure to attack; that he had misjudged the *strength of the enemy's position*, and that he was willing to sacrifice himself, rather than to sacrifice the army. General Meade at once ordered a postponement of the assault on the right and centre, and galloped to the left to ascertain if it was possible in any way for Warren to be successful. He decided that success would be at an immense sacrifice of life, and that the defeat of Warren would be disastrous to the army.

"It was too late now to change the programme of the battle. It would consume another day to transfer the troops to the centre and to the right. The supplies of the army were nearly exhausted, and one day of rain would have caused the roads to be impassible. The army was safely withdrawn to this side of the Rapidan."

The above seems to be a clear and reasonable account of the failure of the campaign, though it has not the absolute weight of entirely official authority.

MEMORABLE WORDS.—When Darius Nothus, an ancient king of Persia, was upon his death-bed, his son Arsaces, (called Artaxerxes Mnemon,) who was about to ascend the throne, approached, and asked him, a few moments before he expired, what had been the rule of his conduct during so long and so happy a reign, (of nineteen years), that he might make it his example.—"It has been," replied the king, "to do always what justice and religion required of me." These are words that should not only be set up in letters of gold in the palaces of kings, but should also be inscribed on the mind of all, and be strictly adhered to by us through life.

☞ A certain writer boasts that he directs all his shots at error. It is all that he has to shoot at, for he never gets within gun-shot of the truth.

☞ If you wish to make money, advertise in the *Globe*.

THE YOUNGEST SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.—*He Receives from General Rosecrans the Badge of the Roll of Honor.*—Last evening at the Caledonian supper General Rosecrans exhibited the photograph of a boy who, he said, was the youngest soldier in the Army of the Cumberland. His name is Johnny Clem, twelve years of age, a member of Co. C, 22d Michigan Infantry. His home is at Newark, O. He first attracted the attention of Gen *Rosecrans during the review* at Nashville, where he was acting as marker for his regiment. His extreme youth (he is quite small for his age) and intelligent appearance interested the General, and, calling him to him, he questioned him as to his name, age, regiment, &c. Gen. Rosecrans spoke encouragingly to the young soldier, and told him to come and see him whenever he came where he was.

He saw no more of the boy until Saturday last, when he went to his place of residence—the Burnet House—and found Johnny Clem sitting on a sofa, waiting to see him. Johnny had experienced some of the vicissitudes of war since they last met. He had been captured by Wheeler's cavalry near Bridgeport. His captors took him to Wheeler, who saluted him with—

"What are you doing here, you d—d little Yankee scoundrel?"

Said Johnny Clem, stoutly, "General Wheeler, I am no more of a d—d scoundrel, than you are, sir."

Johnny said the rebels stole about all that he had, including his pocket-book, which contained only twenty-five cents. "But I wouldn't have cared for the rest," he added, "if they hadn't stolen my hat, which had three bullet holes it received at Chickamauga."

He was finally paroled and sent North.—On Saturday he was on his way from Camp Chase to his regiment, having been exchanged. General Rosecrans observed that the young soldier had cheverons on his arm, and asked him the meaning of it. He said he was promoted to a Corporal for shooting a rebel colonel at Chickamauga. The colonel was mounted, and stopped Johnny at some point on the field, crying, "Stop you little yankee devil!" Johnny halted, bringing his Australian rifle to an "order," thus throwing the colonel off his guard cocked his piece, (which he could easily do, being so short,) and suddenly bringing it to his shoulder, fired, the colonel falling dead with the bullet through his breast.

The little fellow told his story simply and modestly, and the General determined to honor his bravery. He gave him the badge of the "roll of honor," which Mrs. Saunders, wife of the host of the Burnett House, sewed on Johnny's coat. His eyes glistened with pride as he looked upon the badge, and little Johnny seemed suddenly to have grown an inch or two taller, he stood so erect. He left his photograph with General Rosecrans, who exhibits it with pride. We may again hear from Johnny Clem, the youngest soldier in the Army of the Cumberland.

A VALUABLE BOOK.—The materia from which the future history of the war for the Union is to be written, is accumulating abundantly, and there has been no more valuable contribution to it than the "Annals of the army of the Cumberland," just published by Messrs J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains a full account of General Rosecran's campaign down to the advance toward Chatanooga, with descriptions of all the battles, skirmishes and expeditions, biographics and portraits of all the principal generals and the officers of their staffs, and much other interesting matter. We find that there are no less than 73 portraits of officers, engraved on steel, besides other fine illustrations. The volume is a large octavo of 671 pages, superbly printed and richly bound. Its author is an officer of Rosecran's army, but his name is not given. He has done his work well and produced a most interesting and valuable book. Since it was written, a number of those whose lives he has given, have proved their heroism anew on the bloody field of Chichamauga. Every one who had relatives or friends that were in that and the other battles of the Army of the Cumberland, should procure a copy of this really elegant and valuable work.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Headquarters for Holiday Presents.—Everybody can be accommodated at *Lewis' Book Store. Call and examine* his new stock, which consists in part, of Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books, juvenile and other books, *Photograph Albums*, Satchels, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Card Cases, Accordeons, Violins, Segar Cases, Gold Pens, fine Pocket Knives, Hair Brushes, etc., etc.—His stock is the most extensive ever brought to Huntingdon. Old and young cannot fail to be pleased.

Finances of Pennsylvania.

We are under obligation to the Auditor General for an advance statement of the financial affairs of the State. It will be observed that Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the heavy outlays for war purposes, has a large balance in the State Treasury.

Summary of the Receipts at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1862, to the 30th day of November, 1863, both days inclusive:

Lands	$	18,457 03
Auction commissions		14,582 45
Auction duties		39,065 37
Tax on bank dividends		228,299 66
Tax on corporation stocks		438,622 96
Tax on real and personal estate, including ½ mill tax		1,783,401 91
Tavern licenses		215,268 09
Retailers' licenses		192,347 11
Pedlers' licenses		1,166 10
Brokers' licenses		9,200 76
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses		2,136 90
Distillery and brewery licenses		7,558 91
Billiard room, bowling saloon, &c., licenses		4,857 58
Eating house, beer house, &c., licenses		16,266 42
Patent medicine licenses		1,142 50
Pamphlet laws		179 40
Militia tax		5,545 35
Millers' tax		661 68
Foreign insurance agencies		41,680 74
Tax on writs, wills, deeds,		61,729 96
Tax on certain offices		12,424 88
Collateral inheritance tax		187,002 39
Tax on enrollment of laws		6,810 00
Premiums on charters		15,644 85
Wyoming canal company bonds redeemed		281,000 00
Tax on tonnage, commutation of		360,000 00
Banks paying interest equivalent to coin		3,004 74
Escheats		1,080 00
Free banking system		6,378 92
Dividend on bridge stocks		100 00
Pennsylvania railroad company bond No. 6 redeemed		100,000 00
Accrued interest		12,596 72
Refunded cash, ordinary		6,779 09
Refunded cash, military		9,786 46
Tax on loans		147,756 31
Interest on loans		94,103 98
Annuity for right of way		10,000 00
Fines and forfeitures		18 03
United States Government		36,221 84
Tax on brokers and private bankers		23,041 20
Fees of the public offices		3,101 42
Miscellaneous (chiefly collateral inheritance)		420 00
		$4,289 451 65
Balance in the State Treasury, November 30, 1862, available.	$2,172 844 10	
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable.	41,032 00	
	$2,213 876 10	
		$6,503 327 75

Summary of the Payments at the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1862, to the 30th day of November, 1863, both days inclusive.

Expenses of Government		$446,456 85
Military expenses, ordinary		4,312 50
Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late war with Mexico		18 00
Military expenses for the defence of the State and Union per act of May 15, 1861		125,588 79
Military expenses for the defence of the State and Union per act of April 16, 1862, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861		53,064 99
Military expenses for the defence, &c., per act of April 14, 1863, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861		2,499 66
Military expenses for the defence, &c., per act of April 22, 1863, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861, &c.		25,988 28
Pensions and gratuities, ordinary		5,086 65
Pensions under the act of May 15, 1861		345 86
Charitable institutions		119,926 37
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society		2,000 00
Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania		6,237 50
State normal schools		10,000 00
Philadelphia school of design for women		2,000 00
Common schools		317,506 97
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz: loans, &c., redeemed	$951,608 78	
Other payments	6,803 33	
	958,412 11	
Interest on loans	2,067 748 61	
Domestic creditors' certificates, including interest		13 00
Damages on the public works and old claims		1,304 64
Special commissioners		3,607 33
State library		3,168 92
Public buildings and grounds		8,024 29
Houses of refuge		25,029 16
Penitentiaries		32,423 00
Escheats		681 76
Revenue Commissioners		9,356 42
Free banking system		3,945 51
Abatement of State tax		60,147 41
Mercantile appraisers		637 14
Miscellaneous		8,845 33
		$4,314,964 05
Balance in the Treasury November 30th, 1863, available	$2,147,331 70	
Depreciated funds in the Treasury unavailable	41,032 00	
	$2,188,363 70	
		$6,503,327 75

☞ Blue Glass has been found to promote wonderfully the growth of plants placed under it. German gardeners begin now to cover their hot houses with glass of that color.

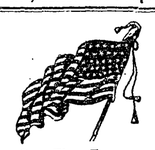
☞ An annual dressing of salt, sown broadcast over the garden early in Spring, destroys the germs of insects: 10 bushels to the acre.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 23, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Gen. Butler and the Exchange of Prisoners.

Accounts from Washington state that the whole subject of the exchange of prisoners has been placed in the hands of Major General Butler, and that he expects to resume the exchange, man for man, until the fifteen thousand Union soldiers now held in captivity are given up. It is said that we now hold forty-five thousand rebel prisoners in our possession, and will have a large surplus, after all the the Union prisoners have been exchanged, which will be retained. In making these exchanges our Government will insist upon the rebels delivering up colored soldiers, and the white officers of colored regiments, now in their hands, the same as other troops. The best results are anticipated from this arrangement, and it is expected to deliver thousands of our prisoners from the horrors of rebel dungeons.

We hope that no delay will occur in the resumption of exchanges, and that every man now confined in the Libby or on Belle Island will soon be free. General Butler's well-known energy and shrewdness should make him equal to the task of settling the matter; he has certainly removed greater difficulties from his path and encountered opposition as determined as any he is likely now to meet.

☞ An Amendment to the Draft Law is now before Congress, which repeals the $300 commutation clause, and consolidates the two classes provided for in the 3d section of the original act. Persons procuring substitutes are to be exempted from any future draft during the time for which such substitute has been accepted. All claims to exemption must be verified by the oath of the party claiming exemption, if within his personal knowledge; and the testimony of any other party filed in support of a claim shall also be under oath. Persons procuring exemption by fraud, are made liable to arrest and trial for desertion by a Court Martial, and held to service for the full term for which they were drafted. The Attorney's fee for making out papers is limited to $5 in each case. Parties guilty of swindling drafted men, by private arrangement with the Board, or any member of the Board convicted of bribery or misdemeanor in office, on conviction, will be punished by fine and imprisonment for the full term for which the person exempted would have had to serve. It is thought that some of these amendments will be adopted.

Rebel Finances and Prospects.

Mr. Memminger, the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, in a report just published, states that over eight hundred millions of Confederate money is in circulation. He further says that of six hundred millions received in the treasury during the last nine months, all but six millions came in the shape of Confederate currency and loans. He estimates the amount required for the ensuing year at over fourteen hundred millions, which he proposes to raise by a forced loan. The enormous issue of Treasury Notes, he says, has raised prices five or ten times higher than they ought to be. Mr. M. sums up the Rebel financial "situation" in the following doleful strain:

"The continuance of these notes as a circulating medium to their present extent involves the ruin of public and private credit, and will deprive the government of the means of defending the lives and property of its citizens. If the currency remains in its present expanded state, no measure of relief can be made effectual. Prices must advance, and the means of government to pay these prices must daily lose efficiency. Taxes become fruitless, by reason of the depreciation of the money. The army can neither be paid, clothed nor fed; arms and munitions of war can no longer be supported; the officers of the government cannot be supported and the country must succumb."

THE OHIO ELECTION.—The official returns for Governor including the home vote and the soldier's vote, have at length been published as follows:

	Home.	*Soldiers'.*	*Total.*
J. Brough	247,194	41,180	288,374
Valdgham	184,274	2,218	187,492
Majorities	61,920	39,962	100,882

The Clerk of one of the Democratic counties (Brown) did not return the soldiers' vote for that county, otherwise Brough's official majority would have been 101,099.

Congress.

Washington, Dec. 17. 1863.

Unconditional Resolutions.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, submitted a series of resolutions, of which the following was the first in order:

Resolved, That as our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man is imperilled by the most immoral, causeless, and wicked rebellion that the world has ever seen; and, believing as we do that the only hope of saving this country and preserving the Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the Constitution and laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and, to that end, we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace from any quarter so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government. And we ignore all party names, lines, and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war, viz: patriots and traitors.

Mr Cravens, of Indiana, moved to lay the series of resolutions on the table. His motion was disagreed to—yeas 60, nays 100.

The above resolutions was then agreed to by the following vote—yeas 93, nays 64.

A vote was next taken on Mr. Smith's second resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in the crushing out of the rebellion.

This resolution was also agreed to by a vote of 152 yeas—the only negative vote being cast by Mr. Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland.

The last resolution in the series was then submitted, as follows:

Resolved, That our thanks are tendered to our soldiers in the field for their gallantry in defending and upholding the flag of the Union, and defending the great principles dear to every American patriot.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 166 yeas, Mr. Harris, of Maryland, being the only member that voted in the negative.

Mr. MCALLISTER, member from this district voted with the Union men and for all the resolutions.

The Death of Gen. Buford.

The death of this distinguished cavalry General will create deep regret among all who have read the brilliant history of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac for the past year. Buford's name with that of Kilpatrick's, became a household word, heard daily in accounts of new movements and exploits, raids on the enemy's trains, and encounters with Stuart. Nothing is recorded of him in this period of his chief activity, but what is to his high credit as a bold and energetic general of cavalry. He was greatly beloved by his command, and his loss will be lamented throughout the whole army.

Gen. Buford died in Washington, Wednesday, of typhoid fever, contracted while in camp, and was, before his severe illness, in the prime of health and manhood. He graduated at West Point, in 1844, and has ever since remained in the regular service, being a captain of dragoons at the outbreak of the war. He won his first triumphs in Virginia, in the cavalry operations under Gen. Pope. Shortly before his death the President appointed him a Major General.

Re-Capture of the Chesapeake.

The steamer Chesapeake, taken possession of by rebel pirates some two weeks ago, was re-captured by a U S. steamer, twenty miles from Halifax, on the 17th. The vessels were ordered into Halifax. A dispatch dated Halifax, Dec. 19th, says:

"At one o'clock this afternoon, the steamer Chesapeake and prisoners on board of her were delivered over to the Government authorities.

"Upon the arrival of the boat containing the prisoners at the Queen's Wharf the excitement became intense The prisoners were seized by a boat's crew in the ship and hurried off by the crowd in attendance. Upon the Government officers attempting to arrest the prisoners under a warrant, they were seized and held by prominent citizens and rendered powerless to perform their duty. The crowd finally succeeded in getting the pirates off in a small boat down the bay. The affair causes the greatest excitement throughout the city. What course the authorities will pursue in the matter it is impossible to say.

"The pirates are now at liberty and scattered throughout the province.—The United States gunboats are preparing to leave to-night."

The Richmond Prisoners.

We are permitted to publish the following letter:

Office Commissioner of Exchange,
Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 16, 1863.

GEN. S. MILES GREEN, Barree Forge, Huntingdon co., Pa.:

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th inst is received. I regret to inform you that the Rebel authorities refuse to receive any more supplies for our prisoners. The box can remain here to await the chance of a change in this arrangement on the part of the rebels, or it can be returned to you.

I can see no prospect of an early resumption of exchanges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. A. MEREDITH.
Brig. Gen. & Com. for Ex.

☞ The number of veterans who will re-enter the service in the Army of the Potomac, will be upwards 20,000, and an equal if not a larger proportion of veterans in the other armies will volunteer for the war.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

THE Irish papers have sensation reports of a rapidly spreading movement in favor of a rebellion or a revolution. The story is that vessels from the United States are to land on the Irish coast with money, arms and munitions for all who desire to take up arms against England. A central secret organization is rumored to exist in Dublin, with branches in all the large cities, and men are being drilled under its auspices. The reports excite great anticipations and some alarm in Ireland, and persons whose position would appear to preclude any sympathy with the movement, are expected to head it.

ON Wednesday night, says a Richmond paper, Dec. 11th, the body of six deceased Yankee prisoners were deposited in the deadhouse of the hospital to await the coming of the undertaker with coffins. Yesterday morning one of the bodies was gone, and the plank knocked from the house showed the way the ghost went. He had been "playing possum," and was laid out among the dead only to get up and run away when nobody was looking.

☞ Mrs. Douglas, the widow of Senator Douglas, is at present in Washington, engaged by Secretary Chase as a clerk in the Treasury Department. She is seldom seen in public

Volunteering and the Draft.

HEADQUARTERS PA., MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 48.

The President of the United States having, by his communication of the 9th inst., in response to propositions submitted to him relating to the recruiting service in Pennsylvania, under his call of October 17th ultimo, for 300,000 men, approved of so much thereof as is comprised under the following points:

It is ordered—

That the recruitment of Volunteers for the various regiments now in the field will be conducted accordingly, viz:

1. Details for recruiting service in the State, will be made of officers of Pennsylvania regiments in the field, whose terms of service expire in 1864.

2. When practicable, old regiments will be returned to the State to be recruited.

3. The volunteers who shall be enlisted will remain under the control of the Governor at such camps or rendezvous, and under such commanders as he may designate, and until ready to be sent to their regiments, in accordance with General Orders No. 75, of 1862.

4. *Premiums* not exceeding twenty five dollars for veterans, and fifteen dollars for new recruits, will be paid to officers detailed for recruiting service, from regiments in the field, when the recruits are accepted by the United States. Payment to be made by Lt. Col. Bomford, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General.

5. *Volunteers* furnished by cities or other localities will be duly credited on the draft fixed for January 5, 1864; and also "all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States, since the draft, the number so credited to be deducted from the proportion of the quota assigned the State under recent call." Information regarding the quotas of counties, cities, townships and wards, can be procured on application to the respective District Provost Marshals.

6. Authority will be given to officers detailed for recruiting service from regiments in the field, to raise complete companies of infantry, to be sent to such regiments in the field as have less than their proper number of company organizations.

7. Colored volunteers for the colored regiments of Pennsylvania, will be accepted as a part of the quota, and also such as have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, to be credited to cities or other localities on their proportion of the State's quota under recent call.

8. Camps of rendezvous will be established at proper localities, in charge of commandants and skilful surgeons, to be appointed by the Governor.

9. To every recruit who is a *Veteran Volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting Veteran Volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and a premium of $402, and to all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing orders, one months pay in advance, and, in addition, a bounty and premium of $302 will be paid.

The short time now remaining, within which to fill the quota of the State by enlistments, and thus avoid the impending draft, admonishes the loyal citizens of the importance of providing, by local bounties, the strongest inducements to volunteers. Municipalities of other States, by this means, are sending from Pennsylvania the able-bodied men who should replenish her own regiments. Pennsylvania, with a deficiency less, proportionately, than any adjacent Commonwealth, should show, by her promptness and alacrity, now, her ability to maintain the high position she has heretofore, and still occupies among her sister States, in contributing to suppress this rebellion.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

President Lincoln to Gen. Grant.

Under date of December 8, the President thus addressed Gen. Grant:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Major General Grant:—Understanding that your lodgment at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you and all under your command my more than thanks—my profoundest gratitude—for the skill, courage, and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all!

A. LINCOLN.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Capture of Charles City Court House—Entire Rebel Force Taken.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The following dispatch was received here to-day:

Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 14.—Gen. Wistar, with my approbation, sent out an expedition to Charles City Court House, on the James river, to capture the enemy's force stationed there, and I have the pleasure to forward his report of its complete success. What adds to the brilliancy of the achievement is that it has been accomplished during a terrible storm.

B. F. BUTLER, Major Gen'l.

YORKTOWN, Va., Dec. 14.

To Major General Butler:—I have the satisfaction to announce the complete success of the expedition sent out under Col. West. All worked in successful combination. Our cavalry carried the enemy's camp at Charles City C. H., after sharp fighting, the enemy firing from the houses. We captured eight officers and eighty-two enlisted men, being the whole command of three companies, fifty five horses and three mules, besides many that were shot and left on the ground. The enemy's camp, with equipments, arms, ammunition, and provisions, all thoroughly destroyed.

Our loss is Capt. Gregory, severely wounded, one sergeant and one corporal killed, and four men wounded. The New York Mounted Rifles, in forty-four hours, marched seventy-six miles. The 139th New York infantry in fifty-four hours, marched sixty-one miles, mostly in a severe storm, moving day and night, and walking their shoes off, which should be made good by the Government. All are entitled to high commendation for gallantry and unflinching endurance. Col. West especially, for his precise execution of a difficult combination, which alone could have accomplished my object.

I. J. WISTAR, Brig. Gen.

Operations in the Shenandoah.

Baltimore, Dec. 19th.—A dispatch to the Baltimore *American* from Harper's Ferry, dated last evening, says:

Just as the mail is about to close, a detachment of the 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry has brought in Colonel Carter of the 1st Virginia rebel cavalry, and six other prisoners, who were captured yesterday at Upperville, Fauquier co.

Messengers from General Sullivan's cavalry, beyond Winchester, report that General Averill and his cavalry were in Stanton yesterday, and tore up the railroad track for six miles, between that place and Gordonsville.—This is very important if true, but it needs confirmation.

Charlestown, Va., Dec. 17th.—Notwithstanding the terrible inclemency of the weather in these mountainous regions, General Sullivan's cavalry are doing good service in the Shenandoah Valley. Yesterday a squad of thirty rebel prisoners were brought from the front, and the cry is, still they come.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Gen. Banks' Texas Expedition.

Strong Development of Union Feeling—Two Texas Union Regiments Recruited.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *Traveller* writes that the expedition of Gen. Banks to Texas is a glorious success. The Union men are rallying under the standard of Gen. Banks in large numbers.

All that the Texans required was a sufficient force of United States troops to back them up, and they repeatedly said that if an army was sent to assist them they would soon have Texas all right.

They have already proved the truth of their statements, for General Banks has recruited two regiments since he landed in that State, and the work is still going on. The Texans are coming from their places of concealment, and enrolling themselves in the Union army.

LATER.

Capture of the Rebel Works at Pass Cavallo—A Large Lot of Cotton Seized—Federal Force Ascending Red River and Marching on Alexandria—Orders by General Magruder.

New York, Dec. 16.—The New Orleans *Era* of the 6th, has accounts of the capture of the rebel works at Pass Cavallo, which has already been reported. Reports say that a large quantity of cotton is at Victoria, one of the towns on Matagorda Bay, and it has been placed within our reach by the capture of the above works. It had accumulated there on its way to Brownsville, but could not be got to that place from the scarcity of teams.

St. Louis, Dec. 16.—A special despatch to the *Democrat*, dated Fort Smith, the 15th instant, says:

A gentleman named W. Taylor arrived here to-day, having left Denton, Texas, (100 miles south of the Red river,) on the 1st inst. It was understood when he left that the United States army had possession of the entire coast including the Sabine Gulf, Galveston, and Brownsville, and that a Federal force was ascending the Red river and marching on Alexandria, where the rebel troops under General Taylor awaited an attack.

General Magruder had ordered the circulation throughout the State of a pledge devoting the life, liberty and property of the citizens to the support of the Confederacy.

Kirby Smith's Forces.

The rebel army in Texas was generally posted on the outskirts of the State. Kirby Smith commanded the troops in Texas north of the Red river and near the State line, with a small force. The rebel pickets are at the crossing of the river and the line of roads. General Price is eighteen miles south of Washington with from three to four thousand men. The entire force under Marmaduke, Shelby, and Cabelle, were near him.

Quantrell.

Quantrell has been in Texas for four weeks. His command of four hundred men was distributed in detachments, in various counties, in the northwestern part of Texas. Their business seem to be to act as spies on the people, hold the country in subjection, arrest deserters, kill suspected Union men, and plunder indiscriminately.

The Union Sentiment.

The Union sentiment in the State is strong, and would be expressed in immediate political action if the people could be protected by the Union army. Four or five thousand young men are hidden in the brush awaiting the approach of the Federal forces to join them.

The people are kept in subjection only by such parties as those of Quantrell in each county. Provisions and forage are plenty in the valley of the Red river and in Eastern Texas.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The New Orleans correspondent of the *Traveller*, under date of the 10th inst., says:

Gen. Washburne holds the coast of Texas from the Rio Grande to within one hundred miles of Galveston.

Another division of the 13th corps will start for the Texas coast to-day, and the expectation is that Galveston will be the next place to be put down in the history of the war as having been reduced by the United States forces.

General Franklin is still at New Iberia with about four divisions.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of the City.

Fort Sumter Burning.—Effect of Greek Fire.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 16.

The flag-of truce steamer New York arrived here to night.

The Richmond papers contain the following dispatches:

Charleston, Dec. 11.—Twelve shots were thrown into the city last night, at intervals of three hours. The damage was trifling.

The city was shelled at intervals during the day. About nine o'clock this morning Fort Sumter took fire, from some cause unknown. The fire communicated to the outer timber-work of the southwest angle, and the woodwork was burned, and some ammunition destroyed.

There was casualities, but particulars have not yet been received.

The enemy's land batteries opened heavily upon the fort during the fire, and were replied to by Fort Moultrie and other batteries. A heavy fire was kept up all day, with slight damage to Sumter.

The enemy fired fourteen shells this morning; seven buildings were struck, but no person was injured. Our batteries replied. There was no firing on Fort Sumter, and no new movement has been manifested on the part of the enemy.

SECOND DESPATCH

Charleston, Dec. 12.—There has been very little firing to day. Our casualties at Fort Sumter yesterday were ten killed and thirty wounded.

The boilers and pattern shops of Gason's foundry took fire last night, and were destroyed.

Eleven shells were thrown into the city, several of which contained the "Greek fire", which burned for fifteen minutes after its explosion.

Charleston, Dec. 14.—The fire at Sumter was purely accidental and unavoidable. It has been extinguished, and the strength of the fort is as good as before. The list of casualties in the late engagement has not yet been ascertained.

There was no firing on Fort Sumter yesterday or to-day, and very little firing has been entertained between the batteries.

Four shells were thrown into the city, this afternoon.

Thirteen Yankee prisoners, including a commissioned officer of the U. S. brig Perry (which was captured at Murrill Inlet), have arrived at Charleston.

Charleston, Dec. 14.—There was no firing last night, and none to-day.—There is no news except that we have one monitor less to fight.

Charleston, Dec. 15.—There was no firing during last night, and all is quiet this morning.

The Escape of John Morgan across the Tennessee.

Capture of a Part of His Escort.—Reorganization of Rebel Cavalry.—Operations by Guerrillas.

Chattanooga, Dec. 18.

The rebel General, John Morgan, escaped across the Tennessee at Gillespie's Landing, 60 miles above here, Sunday afternoon.

Capt. William Cummings and Robert Cummings, who escaped from Columbus with him, were captured, together with 14 of his escort of 30.

Reaching the neighborhood of the river they pressed every citizen to prevent the alarm being given, and hurriedly constructed a raft at the mouth of Mills Creek, on which an attempt to cross was made.

A citizen who eluded their pickets gave the alarm, and the attempt was nearly frustrated. Morgan escaped on a valuable race horse, which was presented him in Kentucky, going in the direction of Athens. General Howard, who commands at Athens, has cavalry scouring the country, and possibly Morgan may yet be taken.

Wheeler has rejoined Hardee, and is reorganizing his cavalry force near Dalton.

Refugees and deserters say that the rebel cavalry will be actively engaged during the winter.

On Wednesday, Champ Ferguson, the guerrilla, with a small force, captured a part of the train of the First cavalry division on the march, from McMinnville to Sparta Peter.

Ebre, sutler of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry and three others were murdered.

Hardee's headquarters are at Dalton. His pickets as far as the Tunnel. His army, including the Georgia militia, is 35,000 strong, and is represented as utterly demoralized.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Gen. Grant arrived at Nashville on Saturday.

A special despatch to the *Commercial*, dated Cumberland Gap, the 18th inst., says:

"General Longstreet divided his army, on Monday, one part making an attack on Bean's Station, and the other at Kelly's Ford, the design being to cut off the forces of Generals Shackelford and Foster; but the movement of General Ferrier frustrated the plan of the enemy.

"Heavy firing was heard, yesterday between Tazewell and Clinch river.

"Longstreet is reported to have been killed and his forces surrounded."

An Incident of the Capture of Lookout Mountain.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, mentions the following incident of the capture of Lookout Mountain:

It was near sundown when Gen. T. J. Wood, whose conduct all through the three days' battle marked him as one of the ablest leaders of the national armies, rode along the lines of his superb division. Loud shouts of enthusiasm everywhere greeted his appearance, until at last his feelings, no longer controllable, broke out in a speech:

"Brave men!" said he, "you were ordered to go forward and take the rebel rifle pits at the foot of these hills; you did so; and then by the Eternal! without you pushed forward and took all the enemy's works on top! Here is a fine chance for having you all court-martialed! and I myself will appear as the principle witness against, you, unless you promise me one thing."

"What is it? what is it?" laughingly inquired his men.

"It is," resumed the General, "that as you are now in possession of these works; you will continue against all opposition of Bragg, Johnston, Jeff. Davis and the Devil, steadfastly to hold them!"

At the conclusion of this speech the enthusiasm of the soldiers knew no bounds. They left the ranks and crowded around their general.

"We promise! we promise!" they cried. And amid such acclamations as "Of course we'll hold them!" "Let any one try to take them from us!" "Bully for you!" "Three cheers for old Wood," the gallant officer rode off the field.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—
JANUARY TERM, 1864

Glasgow, Taylor, et al vs J. Entrekin, jr., et al.
Miller Wallace vs W. C. McCauley, et al.
Mary C. McCauley, &c., vs The W. B. In. Co.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin vs Michael Stone.
Same vs Same.
J. Dougherty for use vs W. S. Entrekin, gar.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin vs M. Stone & J. Entrekin.
Henry C. Robinson vs George Sipe.
J. Gilliam & wife for use vs William Rothrock.
John S. Travis vs Alexander Ambrose, et al.
Samuel Fleming vs Hon. J. Stewart's exec'rs.
Bill Sankey for use vs Martin Walker.
J. S. Anderson's ex. vs Henry Grisdy.
J. C. Watson's ad. for use vs George Hawn et al.
Peter H. Campbell vs Jane Ann Spier.
Lose & McVitty vs The Lycoming In. Co.
Valentine Crouse vs James Bergey.
D. W. Stevens for use vs H. W. Glasgow & hus.
Jacob Hollinger et al vs P. Bridenbaugh's exec'r.

WM. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1863. Pro't'y.

GRAND JURORS.

Samuel Bolinger, farmer, Tell
Henry Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn
Wm M Bell, farmer, Shirley
George M Bell, farmer, Jackson
Henry Barrack, bricklayer, Penn
Henry Beers, teacher, Cromwell
Edmund C Colder, farmer, Porter
George Davis, farmer, Morris
R A Dorsey, merchant, Morris
Robert Graffius, farmer, Porter
John Grove, farmer, Walker
John Henderson, farmer, West
Enoch Isenberg, farmer, Porter
Adam Lightner, farmer, West
John Morrow, farmer, Dublin
Jonathan Montague, farmer, Cromwell
John B Myton, farmer, West
T E Orbison, merchant, Cromwell
James S Oaks, farmer, Jackson
S E Russell, blacksmith, Warriorm'k
Elias Rodgers, watchman, Shirley
James Stewart, farmer, Morris
J M Stonebraker, agent, Brady
Thomas Wilson, farmer, Springfield.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Archery, farmer, Franklin.
John Aurandt, farmer, Tod.
Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield
Isaac Buck, farmer, Warriormark
David Clarkson, J. P., Cassville
Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Penn
John Covert, mason, Springfield
John Chilcoto, farmer, Cromwell
Robert Cunningham, farmer, Porter
David Cree, chairmaker, Warriorm'k
John Cunningham, farmer, Union
Silas A Cresswell, gentleman, Barree
James Dean, plasterer, Alexandria
N C Decker, gentleman, Huntingdon
W Dorris, jr., gentleman, Huntingdon
David Dunn, merchant, Huntingdon
Jacob Fouse, farmer, Walker
George W Gettis, M. D., Union
Saml. P. Geisinger, farmer, Clay
Robt L Henderson, farmer, Franklin
Thomas Huston, sr., farmer, Jackson.
John Hall, farmer, Oneida
Wm Johnston, tanner, Shirleysburg
Jacob Kyle, farmer, Morris
David Lynn, farmer, Hopewell
James Moore, farmer, Oneida
David McGarvey, farmer, Shirley
W J McGarvey, farmer, Brady
Graffus Miller, gentleman, Huntingdon
Thos Morrison, miller, Brady
Samuel McClain, farmer, Cass
Isaac Poightal, farmer, Penn
James C Parsons, farmer, Tell
Geo Rupert, pumpmaker, Henderson
George Rudy, farmer, Jackson
William Rutter, farmer, Cromwell
John Stewart, innkeeper, Brady
John M Smith, farmer, Jackson
Jacob Sharrer, laborer, Walker
Henry Smelker, farmer, Shirley
William Sims, clerk, Franklin
James Thompson, blacksmith, West
David F Tussey, farmer, Porter
George W Wilson, farmer, West
H Wallbeutzer, tanner, Alexandria
R B Wigton, gentleman, Huntingdon
Andrew Wilson, farmer, Dublin
William Wray, farmer, Franklin

STRAY HEIFERS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Morris township about the first of June last, two Heifers, supposed to be about two years old: one a red with white face—the other a black with white face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. JNO. E. SIEGE.
Dec. 2, 1863.*

☞ Now and handsome styles of Wall Paper just received at Lewis' Book Store.

A. ELTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin,
NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [Dc2-3m

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENN'A.
Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expense incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal.
J. B. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna.
Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1863.

NOTICE

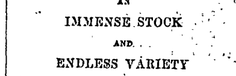
is hereby given that any persons may appear before the Board of Enrolment on or before the 20th day of December, next, and have his name stricken off the Enrolment Lists, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that he is not, and will not be at the time fixed for draft, liable to military duty, on account of, 1st, Alienage; 2d, Non-Residence; 3d, Unsuitableness of age; 4th, Manifest permanent physical debility.

Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Enrolment List, are requested to notify the Board of Enrolment, who will take measures to have the names of such persons put in the wheel.

J. B. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 25, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

UNION STEAM MILLS.

WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,
Dealer in
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber.
Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.
WM. R. HUGHES.
Nov. 13, 1863–3m*



READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6.4. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.30 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG, and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 5.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

50 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec. 9, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD,
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.			STATIONS.	EASTWARD		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.		ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
5 17	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	9 43	1 43
5 25	.....	5 25	Mt. Union,	11 38	9 42	1 35
5 35	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 26
5 45	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 33	1 17
6 15	.....	.....	Huntingdon,	.....	9 03	12 47
6 21	.....	6 21	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52
6 27	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44
6 31	.....	6 36	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 38
6 49	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 22
6 58	.....	7 00	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 16
7 03	.....	7 10	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05
7 14	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 03
7 10	.....	7 20	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 55
7 40	8 55	8 15	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

This FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 25 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on. 11 25 A M.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the people of this place that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all styles and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Kip Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Sep 30, 1863

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK
AND
FUR EMPORIUM.
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb Stock of
FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,
unparalleled in any former season.
The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the
FUR DEPARTMENT,
which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.
ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863–1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest net cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes*; Pure *White Lead*; French and American *Zinc*; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermilions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Putty. Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all description, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

MR. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. *Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
Nos. 126 & 128 NTH FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
Oct. 14, 1863–3m. PHILADELPHIA.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 23, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ The meeting announced to be held by the Christian Commission, is unavoidably postponed until some future time.

☞ The Soldier's Aid Society desires, to express the gratification felt by its members at the hearty response with which the citizens of Huntingdon met its call for contributions in behalf of the prisoners at Richmond.

One hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-six cents were collected in cash; deducting amount expended for expressage and for woolen socks, one hundred and sixty-six dollars remained, which were forwarded to the Christian Commission. Hams, dried beef, tongues, butter, salt, rice, pepper, sausage, dried fruit, cornstarch, broma, canned fruit, pickles, apple butter, catsup, wine, bread, biscuit, canned tomatoes, crackers, and clothing, sufficient to fill five boxes were also contributed. Three of these were carried by the P. R. R. Co., free of charge to the Christian Commission, Philada. The remaining two were forwarded by express to care of Rev. Henry C. Henries, chaplain at Annapolis, for the paroled prisoners from Richmond at that place. Mr. Henries has acknowledged the receipt of the boxes, and says: "Allow me to say in behalf of these men we thank you for these gifts, and they shall be faithfully applied to their wants."

The Society intending to continue its work in aid of the soldiers will be glad to receive contributions in money or provisions. Next meeting on Thursday, January 7th, 2 o'clock, at Mrs. Willoughby's.

H. BRYAN, Sec'y pro. tem.

The Dreaded 5th of January.—President Lincoln's most important edicts culminate in January, as was the case in the validity of the Emancipation act, and what is more approximately to prove true in the fulfillment of the requirements of the draft. We will then perceive the condition of those unheeding ones who despised all the overtures proffered by the Government in the shape of bounties, pensions, &c., to all those who would *voluntarily* respond to their country's call. Many who will then be compelled to take up their gun and march, will look back in sorrowful remembrance to the days when they could have acted the better part, and felt more contented in fighting for the Union. Although when drafted they swell the ranks of those who voluntarily offered their services to the sustenance of the Government and the maintenance of her laws, yet we cannot see how they can feel rejoiced to fight side by side with them, and be gladdened in the realization of victories achieved. We allude to that class who hate the Government, and do all in their power to vilify its acts; those who have done nothing to encourage soldiers, but who struggle for their election, as well as the overthrow of the power of the Government.

To conscript has one consoling right to shed a ray of light upon the gloom of his desponding heart, and that is, the soldiers are more willing to forgive him all his abuse of them, than he is unwilling to leave off concocting his schemes of destruction—open and secret—and join their numbers to fight against his "beloved brethren," and for *his* detested Government. The soldiers on the field have shown their pity for, and their desire to accommodate, the drafted man, in the case before, and they will not neglect this encouraging regulation in the trial to come.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.—Before another issue the joyous scenes that are usual on Christmas will have transpired. Many individuals will be thinking of their prospects for the year, 1864, making determinations and forming resolutions to adopt a new and better course of life; others will be indulging with pleasure on the receipt of presents from friends at home, and from those unknown; while all the younger folks, will be thinking, perhaps, of the change made by the recurrence of Leap Year, when, as custom has it, it is the lady's alternative to "pop the question." We trust all who make good resolutions will be enabled to abide by them; hope all the young, whose visions of future happiness arise from matrimonial combinations, may have them realized, and conclude by wishing one and all, from the soldiers on the field to their friends at home, a merry Christmas and happy New Year.

Headquarters for Holiday Presents.—Everybody can be accommodated at LEWIS' *Book Store*. Call and examine his new stock, which consists in part of Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books, juvenile and other books, Photograph Albums, Satchels, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket-Books, Card Cases, Accordeons, Violins, Segar Cases, Gold Pens, fine Pocket-Knives, Hair Brushes, &c., &c.—His stock is the most extensive ever brought to Huntingdon. Old and young cannot fail to be pleased.

☞ In every borough and township of the county there should be an organization of ladies and others to ascertain the condition of the families of soldiers in the army. If they need anything to render them comfortable it should be furnished. We fear there will be suffering this winter owing to the high price of everything unless this matter is attended to. It is a duty we owe the men who are fighting the battles of the Republic, and who are encountering suffering and death that our liberties may be preserved.

Coasting.—The boys, as usual during winter, commenced last week coasting on their sleds down the hill in the streets of the centre of the town. We would caution the young, not to ride nor slide on the sidewalks where the snow is not cleared, as they sometimes do, for it not only makes walking dangerous, but they are also in the way of those persons who are traveling.

The Draft.—The time is drawing closer and closer, every day, when the next draft will take place. The heavy bounties offered by the Government, ought to secure, of itself, the quota of the State, and we trust it will do so. A draft, ought, if possible, to be avoided. Meetings are being held, in certain parts of the county, to promote enlistments. Persons it may be proper to say, will be heard on their claims of exemption, after as well as before the draft; but it will be well for all persons claiming exemption to have their cases disposed of at once.

☞ Although we thought, from the prophecies of the weather-prophets, we would have had an earlier winter, yet, from the state of the atmosphere and other signs, for the past few days, it is the common belief that winter has now commenced in good earnest.

Attractive.—We have every sign that Christmas is near, for as is usual on this holiday the various show-windows present very attractive appearances, captivating the eyes of all beholders, and causing many a pittance to disappear or the sly.

A TURKEY FOR CHRISTMAS.—On Monday last we received from our friend Simon Cohn, of Coffee Run, a turkey for our Christmas dinner. Mr. Cohn will please accept our thanks, and we hope he may have a happy Christmas and plenty of cash customers.

☞ A Methodist preacher should never ride a Baptist horse if he is opposed to being baptized.

Preaching in the Lutheran Church next Sabbath at 10 o'clock; after which the Lord's Supper will be administered.

☞ We invite attention to advertisement of Lewis W. Brabson. He has opened a new Grocery and Confectionary Store on Broad Top corner, and the public will do well to give him a call. We hope he may be liberally patronized.

☞ Major Blanch Miles of the gallant 49th, has been in town a few days. He is looking thin, but is in good health.

Major Morrow was also in town last week, looking well.

☞ "The old Franklin Almanac," published by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, for 1864, is upon our table. It is one of the best, if not the best, Almanacs published. It contains exclusive of the actual astronomical calculations, a great variety of tales and useful reading matter. It is for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price 15 cents.

Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa.—There is no Institution of learning in the country, at present, attracting so great an amount of attention as this. Students are flocking to it from all parts of the country, on account of the reputation it has among business men for making thorough, practical and reliable accountants.

Its graduates take precedence over those of all other Commercial Schools; a Diploma from this College being a certain passport to success in business life.

The Faculty is composed of skillful and experienced men, who stand at the head of their profession, and who are well known to be eminently fitted for the positions they occupy. Every young man in the country should try to avail himself of the advantages afforded by a course of study in this College. Circulars of the College, containing full information, can be had on addressing the Principals, Messrs. Jenkins & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED,

IN Walker township, on Dec. 17th, Mr. Peter Hoffman, aged 59 years.

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for five Managers for said Company, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the undersigned between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1864.

Also, that the Board of Managers of said company have declared an annual dividend of five per cent. payable on said day.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Dec. 23, 1863. Secretary.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND *FARM OF 200 ACRES*, AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE,

ON BROAD TOP CORNER, RAILROAD STREET.

LEWIS W. BRABSON

Respectfully informs the public generally, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionary Store at the above place, where he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line of business, and earnestly invites all to call and examine his stock.

Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1863-tf.

WANTED—

10,000 Bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Corn,
10,000 " Oats,
1,000 " Rye.

For which the highest price will be paid for in cash.

LLOYD & HENRY,
New Warehouse,
Dec. 23. 1863-tf. HUNTINGDON.

A Fine article of Family Flour, for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

ALL kinds of Steel, Iron, Nails, &c., for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

BBLS., Sack, and Dairy Salt, wholesale and Retail, by LLOYD & HENRY.

NEW York Salt in large Bbls., for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

JUST received, a large stock of Mackerel—Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Bbls., ½ bbls., ¼ bbls., and kitts, for sale by [Dec23-4t] LLOYD & HENRY.

COFFEE!—COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED NONPAREIL,

and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE, FOR SALE AT

THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,

Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,
Corner of New St., Philadelphia.

Dec23-6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

[ADJOURNED SALE.]

REAL ESTATE at PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, executors of John McCahan, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Thursday, January 7, 1864,

At 10 o'clock, P. M., of said day,

The Farm, now in tenure of Jonathan Hardy, known as the "Henry Ramp" in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about two and a half miles south of Huntingdon, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. This farm is composed of seven, or seven and a half acres, containing, altogether, about **700 Acres**, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber. About 150 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

ALSO—A tract of timber land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on a warrant to Geo. Dalwell, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of D. Grafflus, W. S. Lincoln, and others.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
JOHN K. MCCAHAN,
Dec. 23, 1863. Exec'rs of John McCahan, dec'd.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Ven. Ex., Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY 11TH DAY of JANUARY, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M. the following described property to wit:

A house and lot of ground in Portstown, bounded by Allegheny street in front, by lot of Henry Hollrigh on the southeast, William Long on the west and bank of Juniata river, thereon erected a two story frame carpenter shop.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Albert Owen.

Also—All that certain one and a half story frame house and lot of land containing about three quarters of an acre of ground, more or less, situate in the village of Mechanicsville, Huntingdon county, aforesaid, bounded on the west by a lot of Wm. Bice, on the north by the Water and Spruce Creek turnpike road, on the east by a lot of John Lockhart, and on the south by Spruce Creek, together with all and singular, the improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Rodhouck.

Also—All the right, title, and interest of the defendant in and to a tract of land, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Wm. W. Entrekin and D. C. Entrekin, Jacob Hess and Savage's heirs, about 100 acres, or more, of which are cleared, and having thereon erected two log houses, one two story log house, one old log barn, one saw mill and other outbuildings, and containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Stone.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1863.

GOLD PENS,

AND *POCKET-KNIVES*,

A new stock of the best manufacture, just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINN'.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

December 22, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.25@7.50
Common and superfine	$5.75@6.25
Rye Flour	$5.50
Corn Meal	$4 to $5.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.75@2.04
Fair and Prime Red	$1.60@1.65
Rye	$1.37
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.17
Oats	$1
Clover seed, Sold at	$5.00
Timothy	$4.75@5.00
Flaxseed	$3.16
Wool	75@80c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6.50@7.25
Extra do Pearl	5.75
White Wheat	1.60
Red Wheat	1.55
Rye	1.10
Corn	1.00
Oats	02
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	2.25
Dried Apples	1.50
Butter	23
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 21st day of Nov'r., A. D. 1863, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 18th day) of January, A. D., 1864, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff*.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st of November, A. D. 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lesa his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff*.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING: IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs and Estimates furnished. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed. sept. 9, 1863-3m

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

W. A. STEPHENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In Brick Row nearly opposite Court House, on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

TAVERN LICENSES.—

All persons intending to apply for License to keep Inns or Taverns in said county and which will be presented to the Judges of said Court on the third Monday of January next, for allowance:

Augustin D. Criste, Broad Top City.
Francis Irvin, Cookstown.
Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.
John Kurtz, Alexandria.

W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A.

Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol Cavalry, aged 21 years; 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 23, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20; 5 feet 5 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each author of the above-named deserters.

SAML. S. HUYETT,
Dec16, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg., Pa. Cav.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!

FOR OLD AND YOUNG,

Just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

ALBUMS for the HOLIDAYS!!

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

DIARIES FOR 1864,

Received and for sale

At LEWIS' Book Store

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons especially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.

SIMON COHN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 2d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm now occupied by the subscriber, in Alexandria, Pa., on or about the first of November last, a small red and brown-spotted mooly COW, supposed to be about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. W. HUYETT.

Alexandria, Dec. 16, 1863*

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building; in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 16, 1863

NOTICE.—The firm of Fisher & Son, having dissolved, a new firm has been formed, to wit: Thomas Fisher, H. G. Fisher, and Thos. G. Fisher, trading as the firm of Fisher & Sons. Those having accounts with the old firm are requested to come and make settlement.

Huntingdon, Dec. 9, 1863-4t

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Wednesday, the 13th of January, A. D. 1864.

The goods and chattels which were of John Stewart, late of Barre township in said county, dec'd., taken by his widow Amanda Stewart.

The appraisement of the goods and chattels &c., which were of Samuel Myers, late of Warriorsmark township dec'd., as appraised and taken by his children.

The goods and chattels which were of George Gilleland late of Cromwell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Caroline Gilleland.

The goods and chattels which were of Thomas Yawn late of Tell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Elizabeth J. Yawn.

The goods and chattels of John Ridenour late of Juniata township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Elizabeth Ridenour.

The goods and chattels of John H. Stonebraker late of Franklin township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Hannah Stonebraker.

The goods and chattels of James Baker late of the Borough of Huntingdon at the time of his death, taken by his widow.

The goods and chattels which were of J. H. O. Corbin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Mary Corbin.

The goods and chattels of William Wagoner late of Clay township dec'd., taken by his widow Sarah Wagoner.

The goods and Chattels which were of Hon. James Gwin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Rachel Gwin.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Dec. 16, 1863. Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of January next, (1864,) to wit:

1. Administration account of John Thompson, administrator of Robert Harper, late of West township, dec'd.

2. Account of William Bell, guardian of Alexander Jackson, William Jackson, Elizabeth Jackson, and Jane Jackson, minor children of David Jackson, late of Barree township, dec'd.

3. Account of Thomas Whittaker, guardian of Calvin Laird.

4. Administration account of John Shaver, administrator of William Shaver, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

5. The Administration account of John Shaver, administrator of William Shaver, dec'd. as filed by *Wm. B. Lesa*, administrator of the said John Shaver, now dec'd.

6. The account, and the distribution of the balance of the said account, of William Dowling, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to make sale of the real Estate of William Bens, late of the township of *Penn*, in the said county, dec'd.

7. Administration account of John McNeal, executor of the last Will of Robert McNeal, late of Clay township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

8. The account of Daniel Troutwine and Jane Hoffman, executors of the last Will and Testament of William Hoffman, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

9. The account of John McNeal, administrator of Jacob G. Reiterman, late of Clay township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

10. The account of David D. Skinner, administrator of Alexander Beers, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

11. The account of Joseph M. Stevens, guardian of Martha R. Read, minor daughter of Joseph Reed, late of West township, dec'd.

12. Administration account of Benjamin Hartman, administrator of John Bozer, late of West township, dec'd.

13. Partial administration account of Robert Bigham, administrator of Thomas Bigham, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

14. Final account of Lewis Sterner and Rebecca Wilson, administrators of the estate of John Wilson, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

15. Administration account of Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., administrator of the goods, &c., of Alexander Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. who died intestate.

16. Administration account of William P Orbison, Esq., executor of the last Will of Mary Allison, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

17. Administration account of William P Orbison, executor of the last Will and Testament of William Allison, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

18. Trust account of Mary Allison, executrix and trustee under the Will of Robert Allison, dec'd., filed by Wm. P. Orbison, her executor.

19. Trust account of Wm. P. Orbison, trustee of N. D. Bingham, dec'd., appointed by the Orphans' Court under Will of Robert Allison, dec'd.

20. Final account of David Caldwell, administrator of Samuel Caldwell, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

21. Administration account of David S. Ker acting administrator of John Ker, dec'd. who in his life-time was one of the administrators of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, in the county of Huntingdon, dec'd. for the estate of said John Ker, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Dec. 16, 1863.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LV 3 40	LV 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
3 49	7 54	Mount Dallas,	10 42	6 54
4 35	8 29	Marklesburg,	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 43	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 16
4 57	8 53	Hough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 03	Cove,	9 22	5 59
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 51
AR 5 30	AR 9 25		LV 9 40	LV 5 40
LV 5 40	LV 9 40	Saxton,	AR 9 25	AR 5 25
5 57	10 00	Hill-Valley,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 01

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 49	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LV 8 10	LV 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LV	9 40	Saxton,	AR	5 30
	9 55	Coalmont,		5 15
	10 09	Crawford,		5 05
AR	10 10	Dudley,	LV	5 00

[Broad Top City.]

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

U. S. 5-20'S!

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of the contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz:—on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum, all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT
114 South Third Street, Phila.
Philadelphia, December 7, 1863.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of FLAX. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 80 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rotting; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a gray color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' *Book Store*.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of George Jackson and Hannah Livingston, administrators of James Livingston, deceased, will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 26th of December, next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims against the said fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Dec. 9, 1863. 7 Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of William Wagoner, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of William Wagoner, late of Clay township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

GEORGE WAGONER,
Nov. 18, 1863-3t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of James Gwin, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of James Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

D. P. GWIN,
Nov 18, 1863-6t Administrator.

New Cheap and Good DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Just received by Canal and Railroad from the East and West, and for sale at LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists chiefly of DRY-GOODS of all kinds BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children, of the best quality. Best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS. GROCERIES of every variety. Cedar and Willow-ware of all kinds.

ALSO,

Steel, Iron and Nails, Fish, Barrel and Sack Salt, Plaster and Coal.

☞ The highest price paid for all kinds of Grain in Cash.

For sale at the new WARE-HOUSE on the Canal, west end of HUNTINGDON.

LLOYD & HENRY.

Huntingdon, Dec. 2, 1863-4t.

REAL ESTATE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the dwelling-house on the premises,

On Saturday, 2d of January, 1864,

at one o'clock, P. M., that certain tract of land situate in West township, Huntingdon county, adjoining P. Mahlon Stryker on the north, John Gregory on the west, James Myton on the east, and ——— McFarland on the south; containing 230 acres, more or less, of which about 100 acres are cleared, having thereon a large brick dwelling-house, a large frame barn, a number of outbuildings, and a young apple orchard. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Stryker.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 21, 1863.

HORSES, CARRRIAGES, &c., AT PUBLIC SALE!

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, at the Franklin Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Saturday, 26th of December, 1863,

At 12 o'clock, noon,

The following property, to wit:—

7 head of horses, 3 buggies without tops, 3 buggies with tops, and one two horse carriage. Also, a stage suitable for twelve passengers, six sett of single harness and one double set, and five sets of ladies and bridles.

Terms cash on delivery of property.

Dec6,1863. JAMES M. BURGER.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF *BROAD TOP COAL LANDS*.

Several tracts of valuable Coal Land on Broad Top Mountain, late the property of Captain John McCahan, dec'd., are offered for sale. Maps and descriptions can be seen at the office of Henry D. Moore, 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia. HENRY D. MOORE,

GEORGE P. MCLEAN,
Dec. 2, 1863-1m. Executors.

PRIVATE SALE OF *REAL ESTATE*.

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

in Penn township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

No. 1.—A farm containing 214 acres, 140 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story log house with cellar, good log barn, and other outbuildings.

No. 2.—A farm containing about 200 acres, about 125 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a story and a half log house with cellar, cabin barn and other outbuildings.

Terms made known by the subscriber residing on first described farm. [

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of October, inst., has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States: And whereas, By information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN, (38,268:) And whereas, The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the Fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals' recruiting and mustering offices, in the respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium, and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting veteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one months pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth

By the Governor; A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.,

ARE OPENING

FOR FALL TRADE,

French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.

Sept. 9, 1863–3m.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *provender.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the *highest* market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY

AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

1863.

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct 7–3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

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